

The Garland Globe

Published Every Saturday at
GARLAND • • • UTAH

Terms of Subscription:
One year (in advance).....\$1.50
Six months......75
Three months......50
Advertising rates furnished on application.

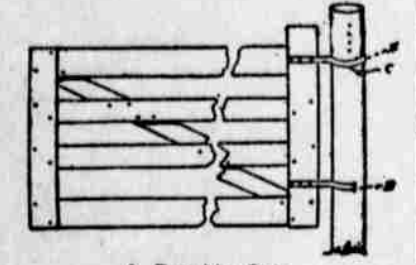
J. A. Wixom.....Editor and Manager



DURABLE GATE.

Hinges for Gate Which Permit It to Be Raised on Low End.

Any ordinary gate will answer the purpose. The improvement is in the hinges. These are made of an ordinary wagon tire. The upper one which I have marked A, is made so it will pass entirely around the post and is bolted to the end of the gate. The bottom one B, is made with a shoulder which extends only half way around the post. It is somewhat like a letter "Y," only



A Durable Gate.

the open fork is made round so it will fit the post.
A number of holes bored through the top of a post, one under the other, through any one of which a bolt may be placed. This bolt, C, holds the upper hinge in place. By setting it up or down in the row of holes the gate may be made to swing high or low, as desired. When there is a heavy snow, the bolt can be placed in the top hole, and the gate will swing over the drift. If it is desired to raise the gate so hogs and sheep can pass under while large animals are restrained, the bolt can be set any height desired to make the passageway under the gate large enough to permit ingress or egress of the smaller animals.

The drawing will explain the construction.

THE DUST MULCH.

It Prevents Evaporation of Moisture and Causes Roots to Strike Deeper.

A Matter of much importance, both as regards saving moisture and preventing root injuries, is the depth of surface tillage. Too shallow cultivation will not be effective in checking evaporation, still one must know that the soil should not be stirred so deep that the top roots are cut. If this is done the growth is at once checked and the roots are forced lower in search of supplies. From two to three inches have been found the best depth for flat cultivation, where the ground has been thoroughly prepared. When a seed bed has been thoroughly firmed proper handling will bring the corn crop along, with the minimum amount of rainfall. The problem, says Indiana Farmer, is to maintain good capillary action between the lower water systems and the soil where the roots are growing. When the water moves upwards and strikes the dust blanket it is checked, and it must pass out through the plant, rather than by evaporation. It is a pretty nice problem, but the aim should be to make all water and fertilizing material pass through the roots of the growing plants, work for the dust mulch; don't dig down to the wet soil, so that with every cultivation you expose more soil to the sun.

MEDITATIONS.

Failure comes to the faint hearted.

Fear of being caught stands for conscience in some men.

Much of the fertility of American soils has been wasted by the men that have cultivated it.

No man should call himself a good farmer if his land has been growing less productive from year to year.

It is not safe to be governed by the results of a trial of one year on the farm, for frequently results are brought about by conditions which we know nothing about.

The most nutritious hay is made when grasses or clover are in bloom. A delay of one week in the cutting period will make a big difference in the actual feeding value of the crop.

With the prospect of a short hay crop, put away some wheat straw, when harvest comes again. They make fine feed; in fact, if they are not put up before the straw becomes too ripe, there is nothing better.

Save the Lambs and Pigs. Save the lambs; save the pigs. The ewes and sows will need some green food at this time, or at least some bran and oil meal. If the lambs are kept open and appetites good there won't be much trouble with the youngsters when they arrive.

ORCHARD TELLS GRUESOME STORY

The Actual Assassin of Governor Steunenberg on the Witness Stand.

Coolly Recites Story of Brutal Crimes Committed, and Declares That Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone Praised Him for His Bloody Work.

Boise, Idaho.—Harry Orchard, the actual assassin of ex-Governor Frank Steunenberg, of Idaho, was placed on the stand by the prosecutors for the state on Wednesday, and began his story by which it is hoped by the prosecution to convict William D. Haywood, now on trial for his life.

The story was told to a tense, nervous, rigid crowd that watched with staring eyes for every move and word of the confessing witness, a crowd that was sickened and weary of its disgusting details long before James H. Hawley, pleading illness of himself at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, secured adjournment for the day.

Orchard retained control of himself almost from the moment he took the stand, if he suffered much he did not show it. His eyes were bloodshot and his face mottled in color when he came into the room to confront the men whose life he jeopardizes. He was plainly very nervous. He seemed at first to lose a little of his physical control, for he walked unsteadily as he neared the stand and reached in an indefinite way for the arm of the chair. He had trouble in finding voice for a few minutes, but only for a few. He quickly steadied himself and was soon talking in the soft, easy tones that characterize his speech. His manner was easy and his gaze steady in any direction that a question claimed his attention.

Helped Wreck Coeur d'Alene Mine.

Orchard confessed that, as a member of the mob that wrecked the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill in the Coeur d'Alenes, he lighted one of the fuses that carried fire to the giant explosion; confessed that he set the death-trap in the Vindicator mine at Cripple Creek that blew out the lives of Superintendent McCormick and Foreman Beck; confessed that because he had not been paid for his first attempt at violence in the Vindicator mine he had been treacherous to his associates by warning the managers of the Florence & Cripple Creek railway that there was a plot to blow up their trains; confessed that he cruelly fired three charges of buckshot into the body of Detective Lyte Gregory of Denver, killing him instantly; confessed that for days he stalked Governor Peabody about Denver waiting a chance to kill him; confessed that he and Steve Adams set and discharged the mine under the depot at Independence that instantly killed fourteen men, and confessed that, falling in an attempt to poison Fred Bradley of San Francisco, he blew up him and his house with a bomb of gelatin.

During his testimony, Orchard declared that Moyer and Haywood had praised him for his work.

And when court adjourned at 3 o'clock Orchard had not finished, but had in order to bring his bloody career down to its end at Caldwell, where with a bomb he killed ex-Governor Frank Steunenberg.

On the stand the witness said: "Harry Orchard is not my true name. I have gone by that name for about eleven years. My true name is Alfred Horsley. I came to the United States in 1896, first to Spokane."

While Orchard testified Deputy Sheriff Beamer and his assistants stood at the side of him and about three feet in the rear of the witness chair.

Haywood's mother, Mrs. Carruthers of Salt Lake City, and her daughter sat beside the prisoner and his wife, they having arrived here the previous day from Salt Lake City. The prisoner's two daughters were absent. Haywood held a notebook and at intervals took notes of the proceedings. None of the Haywood group could see either door without turning in their seats, and while they steadily faced front, they showed their expectancy for the appearance of the man whose testimony may mean so much to them. Haywood did not get a square look at Orchard until he had started to testify. Haywood leaned down between his counsel so that he might get a clear, unobstructed view of the witness stand, and for fully five minutes he gazed steadily at the man who was giving his attention to the state's counsel on the other side of the room, and it

was not until the first interruption came from the defense that the two saw each other.

Admits Eighteen Murders. On Thursday, Orchard crowned his admissions of grave crimes when continuing his testimony against William D. Haywood, he made an explicitly detailed confession of the murder of Frank Steunenberg by an infernal machine that directly opens the way for his own conviction and execution for the mortal offense. He swore that the assassination of Steunenberg was first suggested by Haywood, was jointly plotted by Haywood, Moyer, Pettibone and himself, was financed by Haywood and was executed by himself after the failure of an attempt in which Jack Simpkins had participated. Orchard lifted the total of his own murdered victims to eighteen, detailed the circumstances under which he tried to murder former Governor Peabody, Judge Goddard, Judge Gabbert, General Sherman Bell, Dave Moffat and Frank Horne. Incidentally he confessed to a plan to kidnap the child of one of his former associates.

Wife Deserter and Bigamist. Then, under cross-examination by the defense, Orchard confessed guilt of the sordid social crimes of deserting his wife and young child in Ontario, fleeing to British Columbia with Hattie Simpson, the wife of another man, and committing bigamy by marrying a third woman at Cripple Creek. Through the shocking details of murder plots, stories of secret bomb making, and tales of man hunts with sawed-off shotguns and infernal



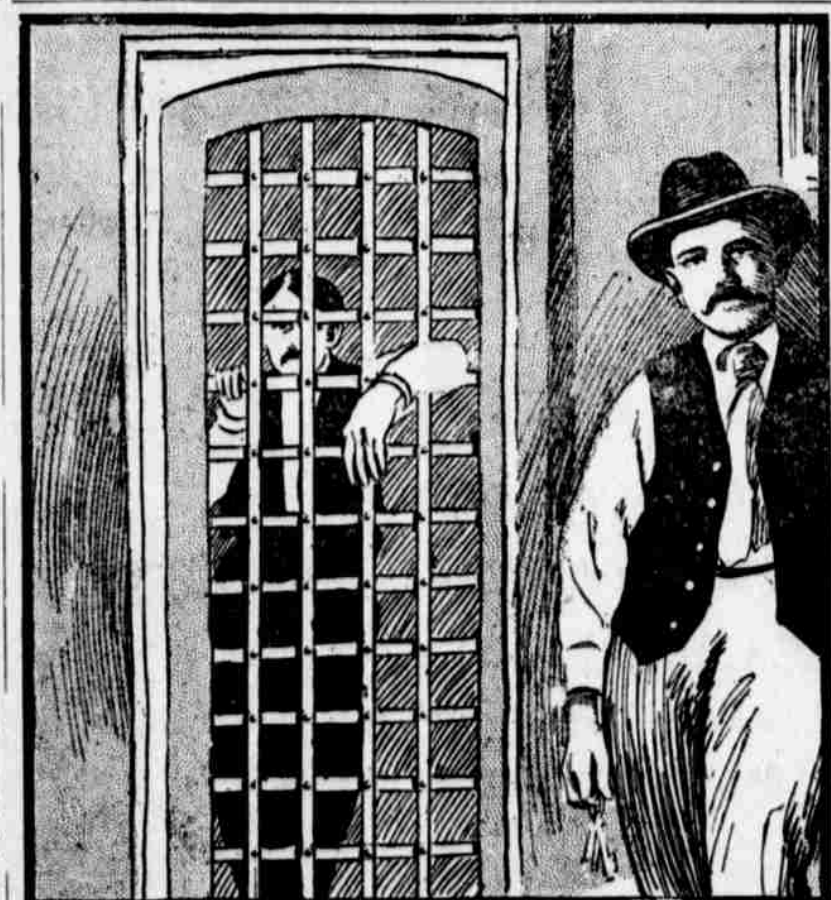
Harry Orchard.

machines as weapons, the witness went on in the same quiet offhand manner that marked his demeanor the previous day. His voice dropped to lower keys as the pitiful story of the long hunt for Steunenberg narrowed down to the last day and he told of the race from the hotel to the home to beat his victim with the death trap and the meeting in the evening gloom as the victim walked unconsciously to his doom. Through it all he winced but once and that was when the defense made him name his six sisters and his one brother and give their residences in Ontario and New York.

The defense fought the story with a multiplicity of objections and succeeded in heading off an attempt to tell the story of the murder of Arthur Collins at Telluride and temporarily shutting out the contents of a telegram received and a telegram sent by Orchard after his arrest. But for the rest the state managed to get in its story intact.

Declares Haywood Suggested Steunenberg Assassination.

In speaking of the assassination of ex-Governor Steunenberg, Orchard declared that he discussed the matter with Haywood in Denver. "Haywood suggested," he said,



PETTIBONE IN HIS CELL AT BOISE. Jailer Standing at Cell Door.

Life Lost in Auto Race.

Albany, N. Y.—The 200-mile automobile endurance run under the auspices of the New York Motor club ended in the loss of one life, Clarence McKenzie of New York, and the serious, if not fatal, injury of two other persons about three miles east of Albany Thursday night, when one of the automobiles crashed into an electric car. The car in the accident was among the leaders in the race. The scene of the collision was at Clifton Heights, a station on the Albany electric line.

Getting Out From Under.

San Francisco.—President W. H. Leahy of the board of police commissioners announced on Thursday that his resignation had been in the hands of Mayor Schmitz for three weeks and that in a very short time he intends leaving the city for an European trip. In discussing the matter, President Leahy said his resignation had been prompted by the necessity of going to Europe on business connected with his theatrical interests, and his belief that no city official should absent himself from the city.

JAPS THREATEN TO TEAR LOOSE

San Francisco Wrongs Must be Righted or Something Will be Doing.

Press of Tokio Declares That It May Prove Dangerous to Keep the People in Suspense Regarding Alleged Outrages.

Tokio.—The Hochi, which is supporting Count Okuma in his position on the American question, says: "The San Francisco outrages are worse than the murder of a missionary in China, which resulted in the occupation of Kiaochow."

"Who would blame an appeal to the last measure if an impotency to protect treaty rights is proved?"

"He hope, however, that Ambassador Aoki will be firm enough to make the Washington government quickly take measures to mete out justice to the Japanese."

"that we ought to get ex-Governor Steunenberg. He thought that if we got him after letting him go seven or eight years and then went back to Paterson, N. J., and wrote letters to Judge Gabbert, Judge Goddard, Peabody, Bell and the others telling them they would get the same thing as Steunenberg, it would show them they were not forgotten either and would have a good effect. Moyer said it would be better than killing them; that it would be a living death, for they would be confronted by the thought always of somebody waiting for them."

"Haywood said he had sent several men to Caldwell to do the Steunenberg job. Among them were Minster, Art Bascom, McCarthy and Steve Adams. Minster was a miner—a member of the union. I didn't know McCarthy."

Planning Steunenberg's Death.

Orchard then told how he and Jack Simpkins had gone to Idaho to commit the crime of murder in removing ex-Governor Steunenberg and detailed their movements, and failure to "get" the governor until after Simpkins had left Caldwell. Continuing, he said:

"Once I came to Boise but could not find him here. I returned to Caldwell and stopped at the Saratoga hotel, carrying the bomb in my grip. I finally located Governor Steunenberg on Christmas night, 1905, and taking the sawed-off shotgun, Pettibone had given me, I went out to his house. I heard the governor coming and tried to get the two parts of the gun together, but had not succeeded before he passed into the house. I then went down town again."

Planted Bomb at Gate.

"The next time I saw the governor he was sitting in the Saratoga hotel. I went up to my room and got the bomb and hurried out to the Steunenberg house and planted the bomb by the gate. I then started back to the hotel, and when about two blocks away I met Governor Steunenberg on his way home. I ran as fast as I could toward the hotel, but had not reached it when the explosion occurred."

"I went to my room to do up some acid and giant caps and things in a package. As I was doing so a giant cap in my pocket exploded and tore

one side of my coat out. I was afraid everybody in the hotel had heard the explosion. I waited a while, but there was no indication that anyone heard what had occurred in my room. I went downstairs and remained at the hotel until Monday, when I was arrested."

Orchard Traitor to Both Sides.

Boise, Ida.—Counsel for William D. Haywood continued their attack on the testimony of Harry Orchard at both sessions of the trial on Friday and centered their strongest assault on the events beginning with the explosion in the Vindicator mine and ending with the earlier meetings between the witness and the leaders of the federation in Denver. To the extent that traffic with "the other side" in the war of labor and capital in Colorado was discreditable, they succeeded in discrediting the witness.

Taking up the admission that Orchard made in direct examination that he had been treacherous to his comrades in Cripple Creek by tipping off a train-wrecking plot, they developed the fact that Orchard entered the employ of D. C. Scott, who had charge of the railway detectives. Orchard said that with Scott he had met K. C. Stealing, a detective in the employ of the Mine Owners' association, and that Scott had paid his expenses and accompanied him to Denver on the trip when first he had met Moyer and Haywood. He said that he had



WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD. (On Trial for Complicity in Steunenberg Murder.)

agreed to report to Scott, but that he was lying to him, never intending to make reports to him. The defense also tried to show that because he stood in with the other side Orchard was never molested by the militia in Cripple Creek during the strike. Orchard admitted that Scott had told him if the militia interfered with him he was to send for him and that the militia never did interfere with him or search his house.

Defense Discrediting Orchard's Story.

The defense endeavored in various ways to throw the shadow of doubt and improbability around the whole Vindicator story and the alleged connection of W. F. Davis and William Eastley with the affair and the circumstances under which Orchard testified he met Moyer and Haywood and was paid for the commission of the crime, and to discredit Orchard's story that he was sent back to Cripple Creek with unlimited credit and orders to commit any act of violence that he cared to. They confronted Orchard with Easterly and Owey Barnes and paved the way for the contradiction by them of the story told by Orchard and several times during the day paved the way for controverting his testimony on material points Orchard stood the strain and test very well and held tenaciously to the story he had previously related.

Suddenly toward the close of the day the defense took up the trip Orchard made to southern Colorado with Moyer in the early part of 1904 and showed that Moyer feared to go south unguarded because "mine owners' official thugs" had beaten up in innocent union men and had sent for Orchard to aid in protecting him. It was agreed that they should carry cut-off shotguns and sit in the center of the railway car, so that if they were attacked they could defend themselves. Attorney Richardson, in questioning the witness, made it very clear that this had been a perfectly straight proposition, "free from any fake."

ORCHARD A DETECTIVE.

Such is Charge Made by Woman Whom He Married in Cripple Creek.

Cripple Creek, Colo.—Mrs. Ida Toney, the woman who Harry Orchard married in Cripple Creek, is on her way to Boise to appear as a witness for the defense.

According to intimate friends of Mrs. Toney, she will swear that at the time she married Orchard, he claimed to be a Pinkerton detective. She will also testify that Orchard's home was never searched by the militia, although he was considered to be a strike leader. All the surrounding houses were searched.

Railroads and Postoffice Department Said to be in Collusion.

Cincinnati, O.—An investigation of the relations of the railroads and the postoffice department, by direct order of President Roosevelt, which has already caused a saving to the government of more than two million dollars, is declared in an article in the Times-Star to be now under way. Thirty-two postoffice inspectors are said to be at work on a case of alleged conspiracy of the railroads and the postoffice department.

AWFUL STORMS IN MIDDLE STATES

Indiana and Illinois Visited by a Tornado in Which Many Lives Are Lost.

Over a Score of People Known to Have Met Death, While the Number of Injured Will Reach Forty and Property Damage is Enormous.

Chicago.—Twenty-nine known dead and forty persons injured constitute the list of casualties resulting from storms of tornado severity which swept over southern Illinois and Indiana and central Kentucky Saturday. These fatal visitations came in the shape of cloudbursts, high winds and electrical disturbances. The property damage will reach many thousands of dollars. Houses were swept away, bridges demolished and thousands of acres of growing crops destroyed.

The town of New Minden, Ill., twenty-five miles southeast of St. Louis, was visited by a tornado which killed four people and injured a score of others.

At Gradyville, Ky., a cloudburst is said to have caused the loss of from ten to fifteen lives and washed away eight residences.

At York, Ill., twenty-five or thirty houses were destroyed, and a number of people were killed.

The storm is said to have been especially severe in southern Indiana and at Farmersburg and Sullivan much damage was done by wind and rain.

Duquoin, Ill., was also visited by the same storm that caused the destruction of York.

A number of houses were blown down but no lives were lost.

EFFECT OF THE BAD WEATHER.

Murder, Suicide and All Kinds of Crime Rampant in Chicago.

Chicago.—Chicago's suicide record was broken in May when fifty-five persons ended their lives. The coroner's office and Forecaster Cox say the weather is responsible for the increase.

The coroner's books show that all records in the history of Cook county were broken in May. There were 199 cases of self-destruction so far this year when the office closed Saturday, and the effect of the weather is to be seen in the increasing scale. January led with twenty-five cases, February had twenty-nine, March thirty-seven, April forty-six, May fifty-five. Seven cases were reported in the first seven days of June. The effect on all sorts of crime also was manifest. In the first five months of the year there were seventy-five murders, twenty-two of which were committed in May.

Former Famous Naval Officer Kills Wife and Suicides.

Biloxi, Miss.—Captain John Walker shot and killed his wife and then killed himself on Saturday. Captain Walker was an officer in the United States navy with Perry on his memorable trip to Japan; was a captain in the Confederate navy, with command of the Mississippi and Louisiana coast fleet, and at the time of his death was president of the Bank of Biloxi. He was one of the best known men in this section of the south. The tragedy occurred during a dispute.

Thaw Preparing His Defense.

New York.—Notwithstanding the reports that Harry K. Thaw, now in the Tombs prison awaiting his second trial for the killing of Stanford White, has engaged a new director general for his counsel, it is learned that he has reached no final decision with his lawyers as to who will direct his defense when he is called again to the bar. Within the solitude of his cell Thaw works unceasingly on the evidence adduced at his trial, preparing a defense which he will submit to his counsel.

Two Killed in a Los Angeles Trolley Car Accident.

Los Angeles.—Two passengers, a man and a woman, were almost instantly killed and upward of fifteen others were more or less seriously injured early Sunday evening when a city-bound trolley car of the Los Angeles Railway company jumped the track while rounding a sharp curve at Colorado and Center streets and turned completely over. The car was going at a high rate of speed.

Buried Up to Her Neck.

Sacramento.—After an all night search for Miss Teddy Wright, a negroess accused of making an assault with a razor on Miss Edna Reilly, the police found the woman buried up to her neck in a sand lot near the Southern Pacific depot. Miss Wright had lain in the sand all night waiting for the departure of a delayed train for Marysville. During the night six negroes acted as scouts for Miss Wright and kept her informed of the movements of the police.